The method adopted by Mr. Paine is as simple git is effectual. The old system of ventilation or was replaced by means of the open window, sthrough their interstices or doors, when the sindow was closed. All the dust and cinders in the passing currents were of course in this way hawn into the car, while the passengers could not scape the inconvenience of cold draughts of air. Mr. Paine's system is precisely the reverse of the old one. The air is drawn in at the top of the arby giving a deflecting angle to the window. The great disparity between the openings of these deflecting windows and the apertures in the roof prevents any sense of passing currents, although it is estimated, that 40,000 cubic feet of air pass through the car in a minute. The entrance of dist and cinders through the apertures in the roof solviated by a small vat of water so arranged as isobvinted by a small vat of water so arranged as intercept the passing air and arrest all matter that it may hold in suspension. This water not only serves to purify the air, but to register a solution of the same two gallons being evaporated in a warm day in the course of an hour stride, understand that the expense of a car with this arrangement is no more than on the old plan; and old cars can be fitted with the ventilators in two laws by the labor of three men. days by the labor of three men.

Mr. Paine-let alone his gas-certainly de-

serves a faurel for this invention—and long may thus created.

The Rechabites of Westchester Co. bell a very spirited Celebration, at Tarrytown. yesterday, which called together an audience of about one thousand. The exercises took place in a grove on the crest of the hill overhanging the village, and were continued from 11 A. M. to nearly 5 P. M. with an hour's intermission for a pic-nic. The day was delightfully tempered; seats were abundant; a band of music and sundry good singers were among the attractions; and any number of pungent temperance addresses were made by members and other invited speakers. The gathering broke up in good season, apparently instructed and gratified by the doings of the

## THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-st.

Gen. Scott at Ningara. Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Washington, Friday, July 16, 1852.

At the earnest solicitation of many of his old companions in arms, Gen. Scott has consented to be present at the great Niagara gathering on the 27th inst.

Affairs in Washington. Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribun

Washington, Friday, July 16, 1852. The House to-day had up the Deficiency bill, and agreed to all the Senate's amendments except the one providing for the payment of the stolen Mileage, which was rejected about four to one. Of course the swindle will be consummated after a show of resistance.

It is generally believed here that Gen. Jones died of cholera.

Mr. Corwin returns on Monday. EYE.

Mr. Clay's Will.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 16, 1852. The Will of Mr. Clay was presented in Court on Monday last, and admitted to record. It is drawn by his own hand, and bears date July 10, 1851. It relates almost entirely to the disposition of his estate among the members of his family, the only exception being that which relates to his slaves, providing that children of his slaves born after the 1st of January, 1850, be liberated and sent to Liberia, the males at the age of 28 and the females at 25, three years earnings prior to their emancipation to be reserved for their benefit, for the purpose of fitting them out ; and prior to removal they are to be taught to read, write and cypher. Slaves in being before 1850 are bequeathed to his family. Ashland is left to Mrs. Clay, for her sole use and benefit during her life, and after her death to be sold, and the proceeds to be divided among his children.

The only specific devises outside of his family are, to Dr. D. W. Dudley, the gold snuff-box presented by Dr. Hunt, late of Washington; to Hen ry T. Duncan, a ring containing a piece of the coffin of Washington: to Dr. W. N. Mercer, a snuff box said to have belonged to Peter the Great.

Mrs. Clay is appointed executrix, and Hon. Thomas A. Marshall and James O. Harrison, excentors of the will, with a provision that no socurity shall be required of either.

Henry Clay's Faneral Solemnities at St.

Sr. Louis, Wednesday, July 14, 1852. The funeral solemnities of Henry Clay took place here yesterday. The procession, which was large and imposing, consisted of the Military and Fire Department, Free Masons, Odd Fellows, and other associations. No business was transacted during the day, and everything wore a solemn and mournful appearance.

Whig Ratification Meeting in Albany. ALBANY, Friday, July 16, 1852.

The Whigs met in large numbers this evening to ratify the nominations made at Baltimore. J. C. Spencer was chosen President, assisted by Vice-Presidents and Secretaries selected from the several wards. The Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Samuel Stevens, reported a series ratifying the nomination of Scorn and GRAHAM, and emphatically approving of the principles adopted by the Convention, which were unanimously adopted. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Mr. Spencer, on taking the Chair who was followed by Messrs. Raymond and Thayer of New-York, Hammond of Albany and

Nolle Prosequi in Capt. Levy's Case-Day's Trial-Funeral of Gea. Jones-His Suc-Washington, Friday, July 16, 1852.

In the Criminal Court to-day the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Capt. Jonas P. Levy, indicted for obtaining records from the State Department and com-municating them to the Mexican Government. Day's trial has been resumed. The arguments

will commence to-morrow.

The funeral of Adjutant General Jones will take place to-morrow. The military have been ordered out. Col. Samuel Syper is mentioned as his prob

Later from Texas-Important Arrests-The Late Fatal Accident.

Balvimone, Friday, July 16, 1832.

The Southern mail, with New-Orleans dates to the 10th, came through this morning. The Picayune contains letters from Brownsville, Texas, announcing the arrest of a number of Mexican and Indian robbers by a party of Mexican citizens. The robbers, it is said, exhibited a written authority, purporting to be from feen Avalos, to rob and nearder any American who might come in their path. The document, in all probability, was a forgery. Mr. Waddell, the American Consul, was on the point of leaving Matamoros for Washington, to lay the facts be-fore the Government.

Six additional bodies of those who per ished by the explosion on board the Steamer St. James have been recovered.

The Cholern at Maysville, Ky. whit is effectual. The old system of ventilation Marsviller, Ky., Friday, July 16, 1852.

The old system of ventilation on the have been no new cases of Cholera as of the car. The air thus drawn out of the last 48 hours. Four deaths have taken

The Cholera at Princeton, Ky.

We learn from Princeton, Ky. Use 16, 1872
We learn from Princeton, Ky. that fifty deaths from cholera have occurred at that place during the present season. Many families had left, and others were leaving. Dr. Spencer held to Ball. NEW BEDFORD, Friday, July 16, 1852. Dr. Charles L. Spencer has been held to

bail in the sum of \$2,000, for trial, charged with malpractice in causing the death of Mrs. W. Spooner, some time since. The Liquor Law in Massachusetts.

The Suffolk County Temperance Convention held a session last evening, to consider the best mode of enforcing the liquor law lately passed by the Legislature. Burglar Arrested in Fall River-An Officer

Mortally Wounded.

Boston, Friday, July 16, 1852.

Early this morning a burglar was detect

ed in breaking into stores in Fall River, from one of which he obtained \$500 in money. Constable Gordon Manchester attempted to seize him, when he drew a pistol, and shot the officer in the breast, mortally wounding him. The burglar was finally

XXXIID CONGRESS ... FIRST SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, July 16, 1862. The Senate ordered to a third reading thirty private bills, among which was Mr. Sew-arn's bill to reimburse Elisha B. W. Moody, owner of the British bark Sarah, the expenses in-curred by him in the rescue of the crew and pas-sengers of the American ship Caleb Grinshaw, and the bill extending the patent of Wm. R. Nevins, a biscuit-maker, of New-York. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Washington, Friday, July 16, 1852.
The Senate bill providing for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The CHAIR then ineffectually sought to

introduce a resolution providing that on Monday next, and thereafter, during the present Session, the House will meet at 10 o'clock and take a ress each day from 3 to 5 o'clock. It was announced yesterday that the bill

Alabama for railroad purposes, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, but the clerk had made a mistake in counting up, and the consideration of the bill was therere resumed this morning.

After being amended, Mr. SWEETZER

moved to lay it on the table. Negatived, Yeas 77: Navs 84. The private calandar was then taken up.

and those bills to which no objection was made were passed. The following was ordered to a third reading,—bill for the relief of Thomas Pember. A large number were objected to, and were passed over. Mr. PRESTON KING objected.

The House then went into Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, when Mr. Gib-Dings recounted the history of the Florida War, and complained that seventy or a hundred negroes, claiming to be free, were seized and sold into slavery by the Government.

Further debate ensued, when, without acting upon the bill, the Committee rose.

Mr. GORMAN asked the unanimous consent of the House to recommit the bill proposing to abolish the contract system, and elect a Publi had agreed to have a joint meeting to-night with

the select Committee on the subject.

The House then took up the Deficiency ill, and, after discussion, receded from the sent, and disagreed to that of the Senate appro sent, and disagreed to that of the Senate appro-priating \$50,000 for per diem compensation and mileage of Senators, Representatives and Dele-gates. The vote stood: Ayes 42, Noes 97. The bill must now go back to the Senate again.

The House adjourned.

FUNERAL OF HENRY CLAY.

From Cincinnati to Ashland-The Funeral Ceremonies. From our own Reporter.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Saturday, July 10, 1852. HENRY CLAY is buried. The selemn ceremonies are just concluded. Never did I witness a spectacle of such imposing solemnity-ceremonies of such an impressive character, and never shall I witness another. All day long the bells have been tolling, tolling-all day long the minute guns have been booming, booming-all day long ten thousand mourners, on horseback, in carriages and on foot, have been slowly marching to the music of the funeral dirge. The whole city is shrouded with crape; it flows in broad folds from the heads of the mourners; it ensircles their limbs, it covers the horses and carriages, darkens the front of every building, and droops from the top of every flag staff; the very streets are arched with the sable drapery, till the exclamation of the poet seems to have met with a literal fulfillment : "Hung be the Heavens with black."

Even the slaves wear the weeds of mourning upon the hat and arm. Lexington is filled to overflowing with a vast multitude of people, the number of strangers being computed at eighty thousand, But I desire to give you a brief account of the progress of the funeral cortege, since the date of my last letter. IN LOUISVILLE.

The demonstration was not so general as I anticipated. The remains were escorted to the cars by a procession of considerable numbers, but nothing to be compared with that in Cincinnati. The most noticeable feature was a delegation of seventy-six young men, who, like the escort from Cincinnati, had been organized to attend the remains to their last resting place. They were a white scarf and a badge inscribed with the figures "76." The military, the firemen, and several associations paraded in considerable numbers, and the Louisville Light Guard accompanied the cortege to Lexington.

LOUISVILLE TO LEXINGTON. The corps was placed on board the cars at 121 and started immediately for Lexington. The inhabitants along the line came out to gaze upon the sarcophagus, which was placed on an elevated platform, in a car decorated with mourning and devoted exclusively to this purpose. At Frankfort a procession had been formed, the bells tolled and minute guns fired as the train entered the city. A large delegation joined us at this place, and proceeded on to Lexington, where we arrive at 71 o'clock. The sarcophagus was immediately placed in a hearse and taken to Ashland, one mile distant, and delivered up to the family of de-

THE PUNERAL DAY.

A more levely morning never dawned upon the earth than the morning of Saturday, July 10, 1852, the day that HENRY CLAY was buried. Early in the day, in company with a friend, I drove out to Ashland. The gate at the entrance of the grounds stood open, several carriages had already entered and were seen here and there upon the road which winds up to the old family mansion. Having an bour to spare before the Committee of Arrangements would arrive, we strolled over the grounds The blacks, of whom there are on the estato up. ward of thirty, were to be seen here and there

wearing the mourning budge upon their holiday garments, and signs of grief not to be mistaken in the grass as we passed round to the rear of the house and entered the garden where Mr. CLAY had for so many years, day after day, enjoyed his morning walk. Old ADAMs, the black gardener, stood at the entrance, offered to show us through the flower garden, and plucked for us a boquet of roses. I enclose for you a few small buds, whichdoubtless, when you receive them, will still retain a portion of the fragrance imparted to them by the earth that has been pressed so often by the feet of the illustrious CLAY.

Having surveyed the classic grounds, we re. turned to the house, and gazed upon its walls, heaved a sigh at the appearance of decay presented by the exterior, noted the folds of sable cloth that hung about the entrance, and the platform spread also with black just in front of the main door. We had time while waiting for the ceremonies to commence, to view the interior of the mansion. The parlors are richly and tastefully furnished, but all the paintings and valuable mementos belonging to the deceased were hidden from view by a covering of white muslin. The coffin was standing in the back parlor, at the right of the reception room. The plate had not been removed since the body left Washington, so that no person, not even the family, had looked upon the face of the deceased. The undertaker informed us that the metalic burial case had proved defective, and that as the body became decomposed he had noticed an offensive smell on one or two occasions. This was imperceptible when the remains were at rest, but it was thought not best to expose the face even to the family.

At 9 o'clock people began to arrive in great numbers. Nobody was admitted to the house but the Congressional Committee, the Lexington Committee of Arrangements, the Committee of the Masonic fraternity, the reporters of the press, the clergyman who was to officiate on the occasion, and a few near friends. The surviving sons of the deceased, Thomas

Hart Clay, James Clay and John Clay, received and introduced the various persons admitted. Theodore Clay, the remaining son, of course, was not present: you are aware that he has been an inmate of the Frankfort Lunatic Hospital during seventeen years past. Mrs. Clay, the widow, came in and stood a moment beside the coffin; her health was too feeble to permit her to follow the remains of her husband to the grave.

At 10 o'clock the coffin was removed to the platform in front of the house. Thousands of persons were assembled around it, waiting to witness the ceremonies. Rev. Mr. Berkley, of Christ Church, Lexington, performed the burial services of the Episcopal Church, from the door steps. When he had concluded the regular services, he delivered a beautiful eulogy upon the character of the deceased speaking particularly with reference to his religious character and manifold virtues exhibited in his public and private life. A solemn stillness pervaded the assembled multitude, and many a cheek was moistened by tears.

When he had concluded, that portion of the procession delegated to escort the body to Lexington formed in front of the mansion. It was composed of

1. Committee of Arrangements.

2. United States Senate Committee.
3. Clay Guards of Cincinati.
4. Committee of "76," of Louisville.
5. Committee of Free Massus.

Pall Bearers.
 Funeral Car, drawn by eight gray horses.

The car was a magnificent structure, draped in black, surmounted with a collossal urn, representing silver, and this in turn surmounced with a large eagle, plated with silver, and holding in its beak a pall of black crape, which enveloped the

whole car. The coffin, with its mahogany covering, being placed in the car, the procession started, the mourners following in carriages. Arrived at Lexington, the special escort joined the main procession, and proceeded to the cemetery in the follow-

ing order: 1. Military, consisting of cavalry, artillery, riflement and infantry; among them the Louisville Guards, and several compacies from a distance.
2. Carriages containing Gen. Cass, Gen. Houston, Com. Stockton, and Judge Underwood. Carriage containing Gov. Jones of Tenn., Gov. Fish of N. Y., and members of the Committee of Ar-

4. Clay Guards of Cincinnati.

5. Committee of "76," of Louisville.
6. State Committees from various sections.
7. Masonic Fraternity in large numbers in full regalla.
8. Funeral Car, with pall bearers, twelve in number, tearriages. in carriages.

9. Carriage containing three sons and a grandson of

10. Carriage containing daughter-in-law and three nices of deceased.

11. Carriage containing a son in law and two grand-children of deceased.

12. Carriage containing clergymen of all denomina-

13. Governor and Heads of Departments of the State

of Kentucky.

14. Committees of cities, towns and counties of the Committees of cities, towns and counties of
State of Kentucky.
 Mayor and Council of the City of Lexington.
 President and Directors of Lexington Cemet

Company.

17. Trustees and Faculty of Transylvania University.

18. Judges, Members of the Bar, and Officers of the Fayette Circuit Court.

19. Judges of the Superior and Inferior Courts of

Kentucky, and Officers.

20. Judges of the United States Courts and Officers.

21. Members and ex. Members of the Congress of the

United States. 22. Independent Order of Old Fellows, in sections of 3. Sens of Temperance, in sections of six.

94. Fire Companies, in sections of six. 25. Members of the Senate and House of Represent-atives of the State of Kentucky.

26. Teachers of Schools.

27. Citizens and strangers in carriages, two abreast

28. Citizens and strangers on horseback, in sections I have no time to describe in a particular man-

ner the various features of the procession. It was imposing in every respect, and the perfection of its details were worthy of the sublime patriotism of its object. The citizens of Lexington did themselves lasting honor in conceiving and perfecting the arrangements, for doing honor to the ashes of the illustrious man whose immortal fame will shed immortal luster upon their city and their country.

At 1 o'clock the procession reached the come-

tery, which is a lovely spot of ground, containing some thirty acres, and interspersed with every variety of surface and scenery. A dense crewd surrounded the public vault, where the coffin was to be deposited. The vault is constructed in the side of a hill, the entrance being at the bottom of a beautiful ravine, surrounded by high ground on every side. As the head of the procession wound slowly along the hill side in its descent to the tomb, a spectacle was presented which will not soon be effaced from the memory of those present. Upon each ridge of ground rising from the valley below stood thousands and tens of thousands of people, heeding not the broiling heat of the sun, but gazing intently down upon the tomb that yearned to receive into its dark and narrow portals the body of him whose fame fills a universe. The services that had been commenced at Ash

land, were now concluded by Rev. Mr. Berkley, and the body was deposited in the vault by the Masonic fraternity, with the impressive form and ceremonies peculiar to that order. Then the doors of the vault were closed, and the body of HENRY CLAY, the statesman, the orator, the patriot, was left to rest in peace.

The procession afterward passed through the principal streets of the city, and is still moving The Congressional Committee will leave here

this evening. Many persons were disappointed in

By Rev. Mr. Bennary, of Christ Chreis, Lezingte fall of one of her noblest sons.

A mighty man in wisdom—in intellect—in truth,

CLAY, At Ashland, July 10, 1852, A nation's griefs are bursting forth at the

not hearing some remarks on the day of the fune-

ral from either Cass, Houston or Stockton, but

Funeral Oration

PRONOUNCED OVER THE DEAD BODY OF HENRY

the circumstances prevented.

The heart which once beat with a pure and lof-

The neart which once heat with a pure and lof-ty petriotism shall beat no more.

The renowned statesman, who was learned in the laws of diplomacy and government, will never again give his counsel in affairs of state—and the

bice which was ever raised in behalf of truth and liberty, is silenced forever. Indulge me in a remark or two, while I speak of him, and in consideration of the personal comfort of this immense assembly, my words shall be few.

This is neither a proper place nor a fit occasion to dwell on the peculiar and striking incidents of his public life, and I mean to say a few words only of his character as viewed in connection with reli-We have not come here to weave a garland of

praises for the fallen statesmen, or to throw the incense of adulation upon the urn which encloses his ashes—but we have come here to pay the last dices of respect and affection to a neighbor and a friend, and to draw from the visitation which hes stricken down one of the mightiest of our mighty men such lessons as are calculated to teach as " what shawows we are and what shadows we Our venerated friend has been before the public

eye for half a century, and for nearly the who that period in the occupancy of high public places. He has done the State great service. He combined in his character such elements as could make him no other man than he was, except that he might have been as great a soldier, as he was a statesman and orator. But the crowning excellence of all his virtues, was this-he was a Christience of all his virtues, was this—he was a Christ-ian. As he was eminently open, candid and hon-est in his long public career so he was deeply sin-cere in his adoption, as the rule of his life, of the principles of our holy religion.

Although the suns of seventy summers had shone down upon him before he made public profession of Christ, yet, when he did make it, he did it not me-therically and as is a matter of course because

chanically, and, as is a matter of course, because he was an old man—he did it heartily, and upon conviction, because he felt himself to be a sinner, and because he felt the need of a Saviour. And when he came to make the inquiry, "What shall I do?" and it was told him what he ought to do—he did it gladly—he made haste to fulfill the purhe did it gladly—he made haste to fulfill the purposes of his heart. And his great mind bein brought to the investigation of the pure and sin ple doctrine of the cross—new beauties, in a new world, broke in upon him, of the existence of which, to their full extent, he had not dreamed before. And I know that in times when he lay under the hand of disease, and of great bodily infirmity here at home, he clung to these doctrines by a lively faith, as the highest consolation of his

Although he had his church preferences, yet the power and influence of the teachings of Christiani-ty, rightly understood, gave rise to sympathies in his nature, which extended to all Christian people. Surrounded, as he was, by the allurements and fascinations of a high public place, nevertheless, be strove to walk in the pure and perfect way; he strove to walk in the pure and perfect way, and, by a steady maintenance of the principles which bound him to religion and of God-like the eagle, with his eye fixed months and his course was Onward and United and and the ending of the principles which our illustrious friend found to comforting and consoling in life, did not formate him when he had nothing else on earth to cling to. In reference to some of his last hours, a lady connected with him by family, who recently

lady, connected with him by family, who recently spent several days at his bed-side, writes: "He is longing to be gone and raid. longing to be gone, and said something of the kind to me, which caused me to ask him, if he did not feel perfectly willing to wait until the Almighty called him? He replied, 'O, my dear child, do not misunderstand me. I supplicate him continually for patience to do so. I am ready to go —no, not ready but willing. We cannot trust in our own merits, but must look to Him entirely.'"

The writer adds, " He is the most gentle, tient and affectionate sick person I almost saw, thanks you for everything, and is as little

trouble as he possibly can be."
and this is the power of religion upon a vigorous and discominating mind-a mind fully capable ons and disc. which have of meeting all the great emergencies which have ever arisen in its collisions with other great minds at the bar, in the Sanate, and upon the forum.

at the bar, in the S. nate, and upon the forum.

And O' the recoller ion to mourning friends and to a mourning country is of the most coasoling interest, that as in his life, by his genius and wisdom, he threw light and peace and upon his country—so, in his death, the glorious Giver of grace and wisdom threw light and peace and blessing upon him—horter upward as he was and blessing upon him—borne upward as he was by the aspirations to Heaven of a million hearts. But his earthly career is run. Full of age, and full of honor, he goes down to earth, to ashes and to dust. A man of extraordinary genius, a man of the highest practical wisdom, possessing the largest powers of true elequence, a pure patriot, a since Christian and a friend of his race.

His friends will grieve for him, the church has lost him, his country will be wail him, and hereafter, when the passing traveler shall come to Ash land, and look for the bland, hospitable and agree able host, he will not find him here! His aged wife, who for more than fifty years has grieved with him in his sorrows, and rejoiced with him in his public success, shall go down unto the grave mourning; and men in every civilized nation of the earth will shed a tear at the fall of such a man But he is gone to a better and a brighter world while this memorial shall remain of him here, that he was as simple and sincere in his religion, as he was great in wisdom and mighty in intellect. God is no respecter of persons. Neither genius,

nor wisdom, nor power, nor greatness can avert the fatal darts which fly thick and fast around us. If public services of the highest value—a fair fame which reaches to the utmost habitations of civil ized man, and an integrity as stern as steel, could have done this—a nation had not been in tears to-

But the great and the humble—the useful and the useless-the learned and the ignorant-the mighty and the mean—the public and the private of the grave.

Death is the common leveler of men and of na-

tions. Temples and monuments which have been erected to perpetuate the achievements of states men and of heroes in past ages, have been ruined and robbed of their grandeur by the insatiable tooth of time-not a vestige remains of the glory that once covered the earth, and not a stone to mark the spot where the master of the world is

And this is the end of man. This the obscurity and oblivion to which he shall come at last. But his end may be worse than this, if he have no hope in the blessed Savior's death. For whoever confides in the world for the bestownent of true hap piness—whoever trusts in its gains, its pleasures or its powers to bring him peace at last, will find himself miserably imposed upon and grievously deluded. He will find that this misplaced confilence will involve himself in ruin as inevitable as it will be eternal. "Lean not on earth, 'twill pierce thee to the heart-

A broken reed at beer, but oft a spear.—
On its sharp point Peace bleeds and Hope expires."

If we aspire to a true and deathless immortality, let us not seek it in the praises of men, or in the enrollment of our name on the page of history-for these all shall perish—but let us seek by obe-dience to God and a resignation of the claims of religion, to have our names written in the Saints' Book of Life. This and this only will guarantee an immortality as imperishable as the heavens and as certain as the life of God.

The observation is almost universal, "That all men think all men mortal but themselves," And yet there is nothing more surely reserved for us in the future than discase and dissolution; and these things too, may and very often do come when we are least expecting a disturbance of our plans. "The Statesman falls with plans of future glory

vet unaccomplished—the Poet expires in the mids lying lips—the Sculptor drops his chisel before he has taught the marble to breathe—and the Painter his pencil 'while the living figures on his canvas are yet unfinished—the sword slips from the hand of the Warrior before the battle is won—and the Orator is silenced while the words of wisdom are yet dropping in sweetest accents from his lip "I said ye are gods and children of the Mast High, but ye shall die like me." No consideration can purchase a moment's respite when the decree shall go forth, "this night thy soul shall be required of thee," whether it be uttered at the doors of the stately mansion, or at the cot of the lowly poor. And not to be wisely and well prepared to hear this summons, is destructive of the best interests of the soul. Happy they who have made a friend in Goi. Happy they who have done and do this in early life—the failing of which, in his case, our revered friend so often regretted—thrice happy they in whom greatness and goodness meet together. Imperishable joys shall be accorded to them. They shall shine as stars in the firmament forever and ever. In each succeeding generation "their memory shall be blessed," and "their names be had in everlasting remembrance." And, their "conflicts o'er, their labors done," the ransomed spirit shall escape from the prison that confines it to the earth, and the King of Kings shall bind on its victorious brow wreaths of unfading glory in that blest place.

To live that when the summons comes to join.

w wreaths of unfading glory in that blest place. To live that when the summons comes to join The incomerable caravan that moves. To that mysterious realm where each shall take. His chamber in the silent salls of death. Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night, Scourged, to thy dangeon, but sustained and soothed. By an unfaltering trust approach thy gave Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch. About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams. Our great friend and countryman is dead! He

has no more connection with the living world! and we are about to bear his honored remains to the beautiful spot, where our own dead lay, and around which our memories love to linger. What to him, I ask you, are now the politics of the country? What to him are the nice points upon which turn the honor of the State? What to him now is the extension of empire?—the rise or fall of nations?—the dethronement, or the estab-lishment of bings? His work is done, and well As it is with him, so shall it shortly be with every one of us!

One word more. The distinguished subject of our present attention has fallen a martyr to his country. The cause of his sickness, and of his death, originated in his last great efforts in securing the passage through Congress of certain measures known as the Compromise. In more cases than one may he receive the heavenly wel-come "well done good and faithful servant." His love of country—his enthmiasm in any cause in which her interests were involved—his great and singular powers—his wonderful and controlling inhence over even great minds, marked him as man of the age, and adapted him in a peculiar manner to act and to lead in grave measures of

government.

And, if in the future, any one section of this great Republic should be arrayed in hostility against another, and any cruel hand shall be up-lifted to sever the bonds which units us together as a common people...the Genius of Liberty shall come down in anguish and in tears, and throwing herself prostrate before his tomb, implore the herself prostrate before his tomb, implore the Mighty Ruler of Nations---for the preservation of our institutions, and the protection of our Lib-erty and our Union---to raise from his ashes--another CLAY.

Mr. Clay's Family-His Slaves-His Last Resting Place-Lexington Hospitality-Shooting Affrays-Family Quarrels, &c.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 11, 1852. Having sent you at the earliest moment a brief account of the funeral ceremonies at Lexingten, I will now give an accurate statement respecting the family of the deceased. Notwithstanding the public acts of Mr. CLAY are known in their minutest particulars to almost everybody. his private history and domestic biography are familiar to but few. For instance, this very day I heard two gentlemen disputing as to the State which gave birth to the immortal statesman.

Mrs. CLAY is now 71 years of age, and although her health is feeble, has the appearance of a lady of 50. Her name was LUCRETIA HART, and her native place Lexington. Mr. CLAY married her shortly after he came to Lexington from his native State, Virginia. By her he has had eleven children, three of whom died in childhood.

ELIZA CLAY died suddenly in 1824, while on the way to Washington in company with her father. Her age was about sixteen. Another daughter, Mrs. DUBALE of New Orleans, died about the same time. In 1835, another and the only remaining daughter, the wife of Jas. ERWIN, of New-Orleans,

Of the cleven children, only four now live, HEN. BY CLAY, Jr., having fallen at the battle of Buena Vista. His body is interred in the family lot at Lexington. THEO. WYTHE CLAY, who has been a lunation

since his boyhood, is near fifty years of age, being the eldest son. His recovery is hopeless. His lunecy is characterized by melancholy, with oceasional fits of violence. THOS. HART CLAY, is the proprietor

new, a fine estate near Lexington, and devotes himself for the most part to the cultivation of hemp. His age is 42. Jas. B. CLAY, need 30, is also a farmer and

owns a large estate near St. Louis, Mo., where he has a large dairy, and is engaged extensively in rearing stock.

JOHN CLAY, the voungest, is 28 years of age. and resides at home, managing the farm, and devoting a portion of his time to the profession of the law. In appearances he resembles his father more than any of the other sons. His features are similar, his hair has the same dry, sandy appearance, and hangs about his features in the same careless manner.

All the sons are highly intellectual in appearance, but none of them have yet given promise of future greatness.

Of the 35 slaves owned by Mr. CLAY, Abraham. the groomsman, is the oldest, being near sixty. Adams, the gardener, is 55 years of age. Thornton, Mr. CLAY's body servant, received from the hands of his master his free papers, but never left him, even after death, until the corpse was placed in the tomb.

The remains will not rest permanently in the vault where they were placed yesterday, but will he removed to the Clay family lot in the same cemetery, as soon as preparations have been made by the people of Lexington to lay the foundation of the monument to his memory. This event will take place some time next fall, when Daniel Webster is expected to deliver the oration. The citizens of Lexington are an eminently hos-

pitable people. They were vigilant in seeking out those among the vast throngs who were unprovided with lodgings; every house was thrown open; parlors were transformed into bedrooms; and every luxury the city afforded was freely set before the strangers who had become their guests. Not content with this, the lower market-house was converted into a vast dining-hall, in obedience to the proclamation of the Mayor, and the citizens loaded its tables with provisions, which were partaken of by thousands of people, blacks as well as whites, who had come in to attend the funeral of HENRY CLAY. Several disgraceful affrays occurred in Lexing

ton on the day of the funeral and the evening pre ceding, arising out of those family quarrels which are cherished with such rancor in some parts o Kentucky. Mr. Frank Telford met Maj. Thos. Redd in a bar-room, and immediately shot at him with a revolver. Redd was not dangerously wound ed. Two other parties, belonging to beligerent families, whose members never meet without attempting each other's lives, were brought together on this occasion, for the first time in ten years. They met on the crowded streets of Lexington, and immediately exchanged shots; not, however, with serious result. These occurrences are so common in this State that little excitement was produced, and no attempt was made to arrest the parties. We can scarcely find words to express our contempt for men who carry their ideas of honor or their plots of vengeance to such extremes as to profane so sacred an occasion with their bloody business. We agree with a gentlemen of Lexington, who said all these chivalric persons ought to be tied together by the left arm, and a butcher knife placed in their right hands, that they might exterminate each other, and rid the world of their presence.

## SOCIETY ISLANDS.

Success of the Revolution!-Flight of Queen

The news from the Society Islands, re-

The news from the Society Islands, received yesterday by the Hawshim schooder Palmouth, which touched at Tahid on her passage from Auckland, N. Z., to this port, also at Labsina, S. L. is several day, later, and of an interesting nature. We are under obligations to Capt. Wilson for a report of the state of affairs at the Society Islands, when his vessel left.

A few days before the departure, Riatea was the scene of a conflet between the Republicans and the Royalbut. The half breed native who was elected by the former as President pretim, was overpowered and forced to dee with his troops before the sudden assaults of the Royalbut. The Republicans, however, railied, received strong reisforcements and marched against Queen Pomare's troops, repulsing them with considerable loss of life on both sides, and releating their President.

Queen Pomare, hearing of the defeat of her troops, hastered in person to Ristes, to turn the tide of war. She was assailed with great fury, and barely escaped with her life, by taking refuge on board a French frigulate. This vessel Capt. Wilson reports, arrived at Lahains, Maul, one of the group of Sandwich Islands, on the 15th ult, the day on which his vessel sailed from that port—having on board the Queen of the Society Islands, who has thus been forced to abdicate her restored quiet and trat quillity at Ristea. We shall await further intelligence from the Islands with much interest.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

## SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have advices from Honolulu to May The intelligence is uninteresting, if we except the following report of a massacre which occurred at the Gallipagos Islands in November, information of which,

following report of a massacre which occurred at the Gallipages Islands in November, information of which, if we remember rightly, has never been published in this city before. We extract from the Polyacsian:

VESSEL CUT OFF AND CARW MURDERED.—CSPL. George Heath, of the bark Pescadore, of Valparaiso, touched at Chatham Island, one of the Gallipages, on his recent voyage to this port. He has kindly turnished us with the following particulars of the massacre of the crew of an American elsop, and the destruction of the vessel by the convicts on that Island.

From the Information communicated to him, it appears that about the middle of November last the sloop Phantom, Capt. Kendal, of San Francisco, visited that island for a cargo of turita. A boat was sent ashore with all the crew, except the captain, mate and boy. Walle thus weakened, a boat with five convicts came off, attacked the vessel, and killed the mate; on observing which, the captain jumped overboard, but was pursued and killed in the water. The pirates then returned to the vessel, killed the boy, and plandered the vessel. Money to the amount of \$7,000 or \$8,000 was supposed to have been on board. After robbing the vessel of all they wanted, she was scuttled and sunk. The party on shore were all killed by the convicts, who quarreled among themselves, and killed one of their own number.

wanted, she was acuttled and sunk. The party on shore were all killed by the convicts, who quarreled among themselves, and killed one of their own number.

Capt. Heath saw on shore a chronometer, the ministure and clothes of Capt. Kendal, and was informed by the English captain of a Spanish brig that two of the perpetrators of the massacre had been apprehended, and that the other two were still at large in the mountains. Murders are of frequent occurrence on all the islands of the Gallipagos group among the convicts. While passing out between two of the islands, a whale boat, manned by prisoners, came alongside, and reported that three men were murdered the day before, one of whom was a white man, supposed to have been a run-away sailor.

capt, Heath warns all vessels touching at the Gallipa-gos to be on their guard, as it is altogether unsafe to trust the desperadocs who are imprisoned there. He strongly surmises that the petry governors who have charge of the prisoners are implicated in acts of piracy, and he himself came near railing into a trap set for his destruction, and for the capture of his vessel. He only escaped by receiving warning from the Captain of the Spanish brig. Capt. Heath warns all vessels touching at the Gallipa The editor of the Polynesian. in no-

The editor of the Polynesian. in noticing the arrival of the clipper R. B. Forbes at Hong Kong, Feb. 4, claims for her the hotor of the quickest trip on these waters. He says: "Without counting the days of sailing and arriving, which are not usually included in such calculations, she was but sevention days in running 6,000 miles, which is the distance to Horg Kong, as commonly estimated. Tais would give ber 352 16-17 miles per day, or 14 15-34 miles per hour for the whole time. Such a rate of speed, for such a distance, we can of opinion has never been equal, and can scarcely be excelled. It is equal to crossing the Atlantic, from Liverpool to New York, in 84 days, which has never yet been done by the fastest of the Collins steamers."

The papers are occupied with volumi-

The proposition to permit the mission-

The proposition to permit the mission-aries to purchase a certain quantity of land at stipulated prices, below the Government value, has been revived, and was discussed favorably to the plan. The follow-ing resolution is also embedied in the report: 3. Resolved, That all Christian Missionaries serving on these Islands shall be exempt from the payment of duties on goods imported for their use in the proportion following, for every year, viz: on goods to the invoice value of \$100, for every active member of the mission, excluding servants. xcluding servants. In the course of the debate on the new

Hawaiian Constitution, it having been contemplated to strike out a section making the "spiritual duties of the Clersy incompatible with the exercise of political func-tions." Mr. Wyllie entered a solemn, but some what cu-rious protest sgainst the cente uplated act, thus encour-aging, as it did, a union of "Church and State."

The Polynesian has entered upon its

Whyear. M. ship Amphitrite arrived at H. B. on the days from Callao. on the 7th un, -

## OREGON.

A Correction. MARYSVILLE, Benton County, Oregon, Thursday, May 27, 1852. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune:

Last evening, in looking over the wel-

come Tribune, (printed 13th March last,) I noticed in an article headed "Oregon, and emigration thither" the following items which I deem worthy of correction: First: "Oregon embraces an area of about 350,000

square miles." Second : " The entrance of the Columbia is impracticable for two thirds of the year." Third: "The Willamette, 100 miles in length, is only

navigable for small vessels to within three miles of its Fourth : "Ships of eight feet draft can enter the Ump-Fifth: "The total white population is now estimated

Now, according to my figuring, Oregon has an area of not less than 450,000 square miles as laid down in maps by the best authorities. That " the entrance of the Columbia is imprac-

ticable two thirds the year" is news to all in Oreson who read the Tribune. It is quite a mistake, as, except in a severe blow steamers can enter without difficulty. The Willamette (and valley) is not less than 200 miles in length, while steamers have been running

above the falls, and as high as this village, since in September last. The writer came to Oregon by the Umpqua River, the vessel drawing fifteen feet. According to the Census returns in 1850, Oregon contained 13,323 souls, and at present there are not less than 20,000. Please give the substance of the above

The dates from Oregon are to June 5. The papers are filled entirely with political matter re-lating to the election for representatives to the Legisla-ture and county officers.

and do justice to Oregon, and oblige a subscriber.

WILLAMETTE.

FROM SALT LAKE .- We learn from L. FROM SALT LAKE.—We learn from L.

G. Torrence, who recently arrived with the mais from
Sait Lake, that all was quiet there. News had just arrived there from the States, that Col Doniphan had been
appointed Governor of Utah; and that 1,500 troops
were on their way to Sait Lake. He passed twentytwo wagons of emigrants, who wintered at Sait Lake,
and will be in soon. Four mails between California
and Sait Lake had been lost—and Mr. Woodward, the
contractor, and four men had been killed by the Indians. He made the distance from Sait Lake to the
Dalles in 15 days.

(Troops. Dalles in 15 days.

ACCIDENT ON ROGUE RIVER .- Hiram About, late of Peoria, lilinois, was accidentally shot on Rogue liver a short time since. He was playing with a dog, and mimicking a kiota. Another man, of the name of John Berry, hearing the howl and mistaking it for that of a kiota, crept cautiously up to within shooting distance, and discharged his ritle at him. The ball took effect in the right thigh. It was afterward taken out at the heel. He was not expected to recover.

DEOWNED .- A negro fell from the Multnomab, lying at our landing. Sunday evening, and was drowned. An Indian was drowned from the Whitcomb a short time since in the same manner. Neither of the bodies recovered. HIGH WATER.-In passing from this

city to Vancouver, a day or two since, we were sur-prised to see the number of dwelling houses and other buildings surrounded, and many almost submerged by high water. The loss of crops to farmers along the river must prove very great. We learn that many of the farmers have also sustained serious loss in storic of